3

JOHN PAUL AT SARATOGA.

REMAINING LATE IN THE SEASON TO PROVE AN ALIBL

DEATH OF COL. ALEXANDER, THE FRIEND OF THE LITTLE PROPLE-MOST OF US DO NOT DIE SOON ENOUGH-REASONS FOR TEARING DOWN SARA-TOGA HOTELS-AUTUMN VISITORS-THE EMBAR-RASSMENIS THAT COME FROM PRINTING ONE'S THOUGHTS.

[PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBENE.] SARATOGA, Sept. 7 .- It was of a statement contained in a former letter, viz., that at Saratega no one either dies or grows old, that the company were Indeed public conversation turns upon little else than my letters, I find, and this so distresses me that I've half a mind to stop writing. A modest man like myself finds the position painful rather than pleasant, and sometimes I almost determine to cease corresponding from great moral centers and go to writing Paradises Lost and other poems of that sort, which everybody praises and nobody reads.

Anyway it was of my late statement, that nobody dies and nobody grows old at Saratoga, we were talking, when a telegram arrived from New-York addressed:

"To the Little Girls at the Grand Union Hotel; You will all be sorry to learn that your old friend, Col. Alex ander, died very suddenly last evening."

You may remember that last Summer in writing from here I made mention of Col. Alexander as a perpetual Santa Claus, who, look for him in what part of the house one might, you always found loaded from his knees to his chin with clusters of children, who wreathed round and climbed over him like morning-glories festooning and glorifying a hale old apple-tree. In Central Park, too, his figure was equally familiar; there as here children flocked round him while he disburdened his huge pockets of cunning little fans, dolls' carrings and necklaces, rubber balls, lockets almost as beautiful as real gold ones, miniature tea sets in chinaeverything m which children delight. Only three days before the Colonel had held a farewell levee before going down to the city for a few days, kissing his little friends good-bye, and promising to return the next week with fresh invoices for their delight, and they looked forward to the "opening day " thus indicated with gleeful anticipations But instead came the telegram of the good Colonel's death, and you can well imagine how the children felt when it was read to them. For he won all their hearts, not so much by the gifts he gave as for the sympathy with which he entered into all their little plans, his interest in their sports and studies, the stories he told-not of fairies and fairy-land, but of the real world, wherein they were to mingle and of which they were to be a part. So you can see how I now come forward to recall my former assertion that none die who come to Saratoga, and to lament that it seldom or never happens that those die who ought to.

As a general thing, I think it may be set down for a self-evident fact that we do not die soon enoughin most cases we'd all be better off if we died ten years before we do. It might not be money in our pockets, exactly, so to do, but in the majority of cases 't would be better for our reputations, our comfort, and all, if we died earlier-before we're found out, I was going to say, but won't!

Here is the Beecher matter, for instance; if all the men, women, and children concerned, directly or indirectly, had died ten years ago, would n't it have been a deal better for them? Understand, I do not say that it would; I only ask the question.

It so happened that I was present at Mr. Beecher's sermon on the death of Sumner. The clergyman very distinctly stated that the statesman did not die quite so soon as he ought to have died for his fame's sake. And my daring mind at once jumped from that single statement to the general proposition which I have now advanced. But I did not look to see an illustration of the truth so soon in the preacher's own case. Nor do I profit by the wisdom thus gained in minerowa. For instance, I am publishing a book. Now undoubtedly the best thing for me to do in life were to die before that book is publishedbut I don't mean to, if I can help it. 'Tis not the common custom to practice individually what one preaches. During the late unpleasantness, I labored very hard to make my countrymen understand how clearly it was their duty to step forward and be killed, but for all that I never went to the front and got killed myself. Very few did, indeed, who talked about it as a Christian duty!

But here I have been betrayed into a digression which I did not at all intend in setting out. Ceros not my intention to allude to the unfragrant affair which has now so nearly died out that one can read any leading journal of the day and only have to hold one side of his nose. A singular pause has indeed come in the current of popular conversation. You no longer see heads wagging on all sides as the waggers advance their different views of the seandal, nor do old dowagers seize you by the ears and lng you off into a corner of the room to ask if you, as one connected with journalism, have not some last development in the affair to impart-some particulars to give which it was deemed improper to print.

The only allusion to the affair that I've heard in a week dropped from Col. William Seaver-in an un-guarded moment, I fancy. He had drank several glasses of Hathorn water, and I was about to approach and ask him if his was a water as well as a fire insurance company, when he evidently remembered that he had forgotten to take his watch from under the pillow that morning, and suddenly disanpeared, ejaculating, "Grace, Mercy, and Peace!" as he turned the corner.

I notice a current remark to the effect that this has been a poor season for Saratoga. This statement surprises me. Nor can I see on what it is based. Certainly I have never seen the place so crowded and my observations cover a multitude of years. The crowd came early this season and seemed determined to stay late. And they still keep coming. Formerly it was only the country folks who came in September: you would see the omnibuses disgorge the most appalling men and women in the most astounding costumes, and anon you saw them file into the dining-room holding each other by the hand and addressing Thompson as Mr. Breslin. But now there is really a sprinkling of swells arriving, and some of them look as though they intended to stay all Winter.

I asked Mr. Breslin if it was true that he commenced tearing town the Grand Union as the only way of persuading people to clear out and let him close the house up. For it did indeed seem that if they would take no other hint that the season was ended, they'd be apt to twig when they stood sound on the ground floors with no roof over their heads. He said no: that the real object of the tearing down which began on the 1st of the month was to find Mrs. Paul's lace parasol, lost here last Summer. This loss, he says, has laid heavy on his heart ever since ; and now his premature baldness and preternatura paleness, to say nothing of the melancholy which has brooded over his high forehead, are all accounted for. He declares he will find that parasol yet, if it takes years and he has to tear down every hotel in town to do it!

I hinted to him as strongly as seemed consistent with my reputation for modesty and the way that accusations of levying blackmail are slung around nowadays, that this was taking a good deal of trouble on my account, that considerable time would necessarily be involved in this thorough search as proposed, and that in the meanwhile a silk umbrella would prove eminently serviceable in my family. But the suggestion might as well have been made to Mr. Stewart himself, and the work of tearing down still goes on. I could not even persuade Mr. B. to spare the bedroom which I have bad for two years past and have got the hang of exactly as to be able to get into bed without letting myself down from the ceiling, and to turn round without opening the doors and windows!

I've got dyspepsia, too. No one need try to persuade me that chicken-gizzards and gravei-stones are a certain cure, for Pve tried them faithfully. One might as well eat peach-pits. They'll kill some one yet with these new cures for old complaints that they're springing on us every day. If any idict

omes to me again this year with a sure cure for anything, death is his doom. I've suffered enough already. The keeper of a livery stable has been trying to persuade me for a week back-or perhaps I should say for a weak stomach-that the best thing to stimulate the digestive organs is to hire a carriage every day, and go bumping over the broken bridges that environ Saratoga, at \$5 an hour. The half-breeds at the encompments, on the other hand, think that a man can never suffer from dyspepsia so long as he spends the foremoon and afternoon and the early part of the evening shooting with an airgun at the targets which Indian ingenuity provides and Dutch awkwardness attends. For my part 1 can assure any fellow worm who seeks for something which will enable him to digest his food that if he will but rigorously resolve that for one mouth he will live strictly on what he finds himself able to earn by minding somebody else's business, he'll not be troubled at all; his fodder won't lie on his stomach heavily enough to bother about!

You may wonder at a letter from Saratoga at this time of the year, but to confess the honest truth I'm writing this to prove an alibi. To be in Saratoga, however, at this time is nothing for me. I've been here much later. I've seen Saratoga with all her clothes off, so to speak. I have wandered through the halls and parlors of these hotels when floors and walls were as naked as the day they left the carpenters' and plasterers' hands. And for a complete picture of desolation, ommend me to such a scene!

But to come up here quite so early or late is daugerous. In the absence of all other victims, every-

body lights on you. Were I to-But why should I incur any more detestation than is already heaped upon my head? My confiding, topeful, and gushing nature will be the death of me yet. In previous letters I spoke of "gazelles of the grounds," of mythical ladies who promenaded with me, intending simply to conjure up lay-figures on whom I might string the pearls of thought and wine-colored amethysts of wisdom which drop from my pen naturally and freely as sap from a sugar tree. What is the result? Every woman I've walked with thinks I mean her, and have villainously held her up to the scorn of a proud world, violating private confidence and all conven tionalities in a most shameless way.

I am grieved, deeply grieved, to think that I could e so misinterpreted. Is reputation nothing? Have I lived and labored long in a naughty world for nothing better than this? Am I to be misjudged, trampled down, shunned by women and threatened by men, merely because I speak in parables?

Well, the fate of all good men is upon me. 'Tis pleasant to think that there is a world where the correspondent of a Great Moral Organ may utter his thoughts in peace, and, if the type doesn't melt, address an always warm and sympathizing audience-JOHN PAUL

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

PROBABILITY THAT HE IS NOT IN WANT-SUGGESTION THAT THE FUNDS COLLECTED BE USED IN PUR-CHASING A PRESENT FOR HIM. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Many persons who feel an interest in the movement now on foot to relieve the imagined distress of Hans Christian Andersen have requested me to tate through your journal what I know about the private affairs of this author. I take this opportunity to omply with the request. In September of last year I and the honor of becoming personally acquainted with Mr. Andersen, and then visited him at his house in Copenhagen. Judging by what he himself told me and by what I saw with my own eyes, I have no hesitation declaring the rumors now going the round of our papers to be utterly unfounded. Denmark does no llow her illustrious sons to suffer from want of bread. and any gift sent to Andersen under the apprehension that he was actually needy would wound rather than gratify him. To be sure, he did suffer at the time I saw him, but his sufferings were of a kind which no amount of money can relieve. The heart disease, with which he has for many years been afflicted, had made such proress that the physicians despuired of his life. About New-Year's,a cable telegram reported that he was dying; but according to the latest accounts from Denmark he

is now somewhat improved in health. Andersen repeated to me what he has already told the public in "The Story of My Life"-that he enjoys a lifeong pension from the Government, which, aithough, ac erding to our notions, small, still enables him to live omfortably. Besides this, the annual sale of his books adds a very respectable sum to his income, and kind riends, among whom especially the wealthy merchant. Meltkjer, deserves mention, vie with each other in ministering to his wants. The greater part of the Summer, when he is not traveling, he spends at the elegant alla of Mr. Meltkier or with his aristocratic patrons in gantly furnished apartments in Copenhagen, where the If barsh judgment, jealousy, and the ingratitude of his ountry darkened the beginning of Andersen's career, e has now attained an eminence where no critical thafts can reach him, and the country is now at his feet

nd ever eager to do him homage. I should be very sorry if what I have here said should e interpreted as an effort to dampen the spirits of those e interpreted as an effort to dampen the spirits of the who feel a landable desire to express their grammals in author to whom we all feel so deeply indebted. an author to whom we all feel so deeply indebted. On
the contrary, it has merely been my wish, in the interest
of justice and in behalf of the author, to correct an er
roneous impression which I know he would himself correct if he was made aware of it. If the children of
America wish to make Andersen a present, either in
money or in some aultable object, which, no doubt, could
be selected, I know that nothing could be more grateful
to the poet of childhood. His sensitive soul would experience a loy equal to any of which he has made record
in his life's history. Therefore, by all means, go on with
the subscription and collect money, not to buy bread
but to express a sentiment toward the great author,
which every American who has once been a child is
ready to share. HALMAR HJORTH BOYRSEN.

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1874.

[Mr. Andersen has himself published a letter ex-

[Mr. Andersen has himself published a letter expressing substantially the same sentiments as are ontained in the above letter -Ep.1

NEW-YORK NOT DERIVED FROM PIG-TOWN.

CORRECT ETYMOLOGICAL DERIVATION OF THE NAME OF THE CITY-THE ALLEGED ETYMOLOGY IN VOLVES ANACHEONISM-A LETTER FROM PROF HALDEMAN.

Sin: With reference to the etymology of York," as given in a letter entitled "New-York's Pedi

see," published in THE TRIBUNE of Aug. 29, it is per haps worth while to mention that it is specied by an anachronism which gives priority to an Anglish (Augio saxon) name, over an earlier Latin one based upon the original British or Weish. The Romans invaded Eagland in the year 55 B. C., and occupied the region of York or Eberseum about A. D. 79. According to the Penny Cycloedia, "Its British appellation was, most probably Eburac or Eborac, a name of Ceitic origin, denoting a town or fortified place on the banks of a river, or near the confidence of waters." The invasion of the Angles nd Saxons is commonly stated to have comm D. 449 or 450, and they are not mentioned as having

Foreign names are often perverted to give them meaning in another language, as in Anglicising the irish place-name 'Tambnach' (a green fleid) Tawny.' In accordance with this habit, the Anglo axons heard the Weish Latin EBORACUM as EOfeRviC. fas c, and c as w), both of which may be condensed by (f as c, and c as c), both of which may be condensed by chision into Eore or York, as in shortening NEAPOLES into Naples. Although Eofervic (Angl. efer. cofor. cofer; low Saxon ever; Ger. cher; Lat. aper. a wild boar.) may be translated boar, station or town. Hosworth quotes Somner for its derivation from ed-Ure-end, the use or camp on the ed (river) Ure. As the Angioraxons treated the Latin word, so had the Romans previously treated the original British or Welsh form, giving a Latin appearance which they may have associated with choreus (of Ivory.)

In British History, York was known as Cher-Ebrauc (Car. a camp or castle.) and said to be named from its

clated with eboreus (of lvory.)

In British History, York was known as Cher-Ebrauc (Cacr., a camp or castle) and said to be named from its founder, King Ebramous; but Camden connects it with the adjoining river Ure or York, which G. Dyer ("A Restoration," &c., Exeter 1905, p. 255-6) suggests was originally Euor, and as Ewor, this could readily fall into Ebor of Eborac-um, "ac" being a form of the Keitic suffix of place, and "am" the Latin adaptation for case and cender. Compare Latin screare (with eas English w.) which became both Italian" screare? and "screare." The modern Welsh Cacr-efrog is near the older name Cacrebrauc, and New-York is called "Cacrefrog Newydd. Is modern Latin form "Noveboracum," whence the adjective "noveboracensis," with c as k, as it always is in Latin, Welsh, Irish and Angiosaron.

Formerly, Iroland was celebrated for its herds of swine, and there we find localities named from successive "Swinburn" and "Swincom," he hard of the pien; Canterk (boar's bead,) and others. England gives "Swinburn" and "Swinton", the name of "Sweyn," the Danish invader, is probably cognate with Heindie zeeism (a boy, page, swain,) but in the names of "Hengist" and "Horsa," the horse is obviously hosored.

Chickie, Lancacler County, Penn., Sapt. 1, 1874.

TRADE PROSPECTS.

BUSINESS MEN ENCOURAGED.

MPRCHANTS IN NEARLY ALL BRANCHES SATISFIED WITH THE SIGNS OF A HEALTHY AUTUMN AND WINTER TRADE.

Following the panic of a year ago, and after ail scibility of a revival of a Fall or Winter trade was past, many calculating upon the necessities of people at large, prophesied an enormous and annatural business in all branches of trude in the Spring. They thought everybody should be largely stocked in anticipation of such a rush, that prices would hold heir own, and the evil effects of the panic be more than balanced by the sudden and complete revival of trade. Others took the gloomy view of the situation, broaded over an utter demoralization of bast-ness, and the overthrow of all confidence. Neither the one nor the other of these theories has been worked out. The expanded notions in either direction were the effspring of the sudden accumulation of fortunes consequent upon the war, which had set the average tradesmen aflame with high hopes and dangerous schemes for rapid wealth. They could see nothing but great gains or destructive losses. Fortunately, however, there were not a few who kept their heads, accepted the reproof which the inancial crisis gave to almost all business men, saw the dangers, and sought to insure an easy letting down from the high and fletitious basis upon which they had been building. They made quick sales at reduced rates, cut down their stock to a working amount, lessened expenses, and prepared for the worst result that was possible. Thus the severe blow which threatened them was in many cases warded off, and confidence began to be gradually restored. But even by these steps the general influence of the panic could not be destroyed in a day or a season; the great Spring sales were not made: buyers were exceedingly cautious; sellers were careful to run no risks; both were satisfied with small bills, small profits, and eash or short-time sales. Little money was made, but losses were few, and shrewd men foresaw that all manner of business was becoming surer, and speculation unpopular. With the Fall a healthy but yet not unusual trade has appeared. There are as many purchasers as ever, but they are not disposed to load their shelves with any larger stocks than the season is likely to turn to their profit. "We want better goods," they say, and smaller lots," and they buy what they are sure of selling. Accounts from the several departments of business represented below show that business men are not discouraged or gloomy, but on the contrary, moderately satisfied with the present business and prospects. From the agricultural parts of the country orders are nearly as large as usual, and money is easy; and, although less can be said for the manufacturing sections, there is no marked depression of feeling. Most city dealers and jobbers are expecting only a fair degree of business this season; but say that there is nothing in the condition of affairs to warrant complaints or anxiety. In most branches trade through the Summer and thus far this Fall has compared well with that of last year, which up to the time of the panic was unusually good. It is not difficult now to find those who talk discouragingly, but where there were a hundred a year ago, there are barely a half dozen now, and the great majority of mercantile men are very confident that the permanent good of business will prove to have followed from the financial crash of 1873.

THE CLOTHING TRADE STEADY. BUSINESS BRISK WITH NEW-ENGLAND SALESMEN BUT SLOWER IN THE WEST AND SOUTH.

The sales in clothing, whether custom or eady made, indicate a moderate though by no means discouraging business for the year. If any change can noted it is that the stocks are smaller than last year. but of a somewhat higher average grade. More bills are paid with cash and fewer with promises than fornerly. The finer qualities of goods are called into requisition more than usual, and while prices have fallen little, profits are still such as to keep clothiers cheer ful and hopeful for the future. Trade is brisk with the New-England salesmen and rather slow in the West and South; collections are easy. The wholesale departments of the large houses are much more thriving than the retail. The recent warm weather and the diminished travel through the city have done much to place the limit of he retail trade far within the usual boundaries at this season. September is a specially capricious month for this department, and from its sales no safe conclusions can be drawn regarding the whole season.

Devim & Co., wholesale and retail clothiers, spoke of the wholesale department of the business as better than usual at this season of the year. With them prices have reached the lowest figure since 1861. Castom-made goods vary only a little in prices, because nearly all m grades have greatly depreciated, and on ready made clothing the reduction is large. They have met with no difficulty in collecting, endeavoring as they do o conduct a very conservative business. Their trade is arrely in New-England and in Western cities. They nd merchants in good condition to buy, and the stocks a the country are all light. They said it was yet early speak of the retail trade, that this would not set in util cooler weather forced a change from Summer to Vinter clothes, and started a more general trade. They rpected the close of the season would show the ordimary amount of retail business.

Messrs. Jessup & Co., wholesale and retail clothiers, at

No. 256 Recadway, were well satisfied with the trade of July and August. They had been in their new and conenient building only since May 1, and in that time had done nearly twice the business that they had calculated upon. The wholesale business is especially brisk in New-England, the merchant tailors composing a large wer prices than the tailors are able to make suits Mr. Jessup, who has been in the clothing business for ver 20 years, thinks that trade in this particular line has been unusually good this season. They expect full sales this Fall, and, judging from the first half of Sepmber, they look for orders especially for fine classes

Baldwin, the clothler, Broadway and Canal-st., stamps. apon his card "One Price," "C. O. D.," and says that he loss a strictly cash business. At the beginning of Sepember last year, trade, he says, was in its flush, and is now diminished a slight degree. During the coming three months he does not expect business will be much better than during the corresponding months of last year, but that it will be steadier and surer. The August cales were less than in 1873, but those of this month have thus far been as large as in former years. His Brooklyn

thus far been as large as in former years. His Brookiyn store is doing an unusually brask business, and while the unreasonable expectations of many will be unrealized, he thinks the sales and profits of this year will compare favorably with previous once.

Brooks Brothers, who are now fairly established in their new building at the corner of Broadway and Bondst, said that it was too early to form an accurate judgment of the Fall trade. They have been busy for a few days in putting Fall goods on the counters in place of Summer patterns. The recent warm weather delayed the opening of the season in the way of clothing sales, but with a change of atmosphere they expect a fair and healthy trade. The panic of last Fall they considered beneficial to their business. People were buying more substantial goods, in less quantities perhaps, but saking shorter time, and oftener paying cash. They had experienced no difficulty in making collections, and heasts.

Brokaw Brothers, as Fourth are not Floritation. ess. Brokaw Brothers, at Fourth-ave. and Eighth-st., anti-

Brokaw Brothers, at Fourth-ave, and Eighth-st., anticipate fuily as good a retail trade this season as last
year, and think that the failing off will be in the wholesale department if anywhere. Their stock is alightly
reduced from hast year, and prices range a trifle lower,
but they have as larce a force employed as ever, and,
notwithstanding the continued warm weather, the first
half of September shows equal sales to the corresponding time in 1875. In July and August the amount of
sales was reduced from hast year. The effect of the
panic they thought to have been to make men buy more
sparingly and avoid an accumulation of stock.

Traphagen, Hunter & Go., elothiers, Nos. 500 and
Bowery, said they were much encouraged by present indications. They have a full and complete stock. In antictpation of as good a Fall business as usual although
they do not ask for profits equal to former years. Prices
tend downward, and, while they cannot regulate the
cost of production, all kinds of goods are sold for farless than during many previous seasons. They have the
same working force employed and pay the same wages
as formerly, having made no change in those particulare
since last year's crials.

JEWELRY IN DEMAND. PROSPEROUS SEASON WITH THE JEWELERS-THE BETTER CLASS OF GOODS PREFERRED-A GENER-AL INQUIRY FOR DIAMONDS.

The Fall trade in jewelry, bronzes, fancy The Fall trade in jewelry, bronzes, tasty class and chinaware, and fanoy roods generally, appears to have opened with a very encouraging prospect, and dealers seem to be hopeful of a prosperous season. The general inquiry up to the present time has been for the better class of goods; and the richer and more solid the articles, the better the chance for ceiling them. Very little demand appears to have been made for the goody style of jewelry, the purchasers generally preferring in-stead articles of a solid character and intrinsic worth.

Diamond lewelry has increased in demand, but at a reduced price; the opportunity existing through the reduction in the first cost of African diamonds for the supply of diamond jewelry at a much lower rate than for merty. In some houses brouzes have given place to fancy porcelain ware, while in others the new oxydized rong s have been a large feature of the Fall trade, but principally to the shape of wedding presents. Solid ferling silverware has also been in demand for presenations at weddings, &c., and preparations have been made to meet the requirements of both the medium and apper classes. The duit season recently experienced by the manufacturers has had a fendency to revive a desire to improve existing styles; and fo order to secure avented a large number of new devices and styles the present Fall. Owing to the fact that a great many proposets of the trade can only be estimated by what is been developed since Sept. 1; and from the evidence has presented the dealers appear to be greatly encouraged. Following are the experiences of some of the leading houses of the trade, gethered by the reporters of The Terrore in conversation with the business man-

gers of the different establishments; Tiffsny & Co. of No. 15 Union-square, whose extensive trade in jowelry and fancy goods has rendered the house famous, said that during January of the present year the firm had done a targer business than in any preceding January since the house had been established. From February to September the trade fell off to about the same as preceding years; but on Sept. 1 it opened very trong, in fact stronger than had ever been seen, espefally in the out-of-town trade. The articles sought for Western men had been jewelry and silverware of a good class. Medium stone camees, corals, amethysts, Etruscan gold sets, silverware, pottery and stationery had been in good demand, although not so many fancy goods for libraries had been soid. There had been no increase in the sale of bronzes, the fine decorated pottery taking its place to a great extent. There will be more new devices and styles introduced this Fall than heretofore, the manufacturing jewelers taking advantage of the dull Summer to perfect and invent articles that would in their opinion be certain to secure the Fat trade. This firm have kept their workshops running all Summer, and have employed a large number of work-

men, who are still kept actively engaged. Starr & Marcus of No. 22 John-st., jewelers, &c., report a great improvement in their trade. Mr. Marcus of that firm said a revival of confidence appeared to exist among his customers, and Mr. Starr was then in Europe making purchases of the best class of goods. He did not think there would be any great demand for goods of merely a showy character; but instead, every evidence has been presented that articles of intrinsic worth and merit would be preferred this season. The favorites, in bronzes, appeared to be those works of art that had been oxydized, and a quantity of oxydized bronze work had been introduced into clock sets, &c. The business of the firm was, however, of such a character that the stock was always changing, and, in fact, this was a pecessity. A great demand had also taken place in sterling silverware, many persons preferring the pure metal to articles of gilt, especially for wedding presents. There is every sign of a steady Fall trade, although, Mr. Marens added, " most of the customers who purchased the class of goods sold by this firm are rarely affected by the fluctuations of trade or the financial changes."

H. N. Squires of No. 97 Fulton-st., whose business is principally jewelry, said that his experience had been that only from 60 to 75 per cent of the business usually done during the first eight months of the year had been transacted this year. There were, however, prospects nace Sept. 1 of a good and safe trade during the Fall. He did not think there would be any special rush of business, but rather a gradual increase as the grain and produce were turned into cash. The opal jewelry and neat articles made of onyx and pearls or onyx and diamonds formed a large portion of the trade for the past few weeks, although there had also been large demands for sets of lap-polished gold, cameos and faucetedpolished gold. The best class of watches were also required. The reduction in the price of diamonds had greatly increased the demand for diamond sets. From what he had so far observed, only the best class of goods would be likely to find a market this season; and with the large number of new designs which had been introduced, he believed that the season wouldabe a good one. The manager of the Gorham Manufacturing Cempany, whose trade is in sterling silverware, at No. 1 Bonderform the stated that the panic cutterly suspended business for a time, but the Company had been enabled by getting up new designs to keep their force of workmen steadily together all the time, and thus had managed to secure a stock of articles which prepared them to meet promptly the demands which have been made since the beginning of September. The season for the wholesale trade had had she had a trade; but laterly, they had waited until September and thus caused a rush of business during the first two weeks of the mouth. This year the trade opened earlier than usual and with very promising prospects. The Company's agents throughout the country had written that merchants were generally in good condition, with light stocks and light indebtedness. The retail trade had also opened with fine prospect, and there seemed to be a great demand for silverware to be used as weeding presents. During the Summer months, an opportunity had been found to perfect several new designs, not only in the articles themselves but also in the cabinets or cases in which they had to repose when not in use; and these complete and compact sets had been in ready demand both from wholesale and retail purchasers.

Howard & Co., dealers in Jeweiry and fancy goods, at Howard & Co., dealers in Jeweiry and fancy goods, at Howard & Co., dealers in Jeweiry and fancy goods, at Howard & Co., dealers in Jeweiry and fancy goods, at Howard & Co., dealers in Jeweiry and fancy goods, at Howard & Co., dealers in Jeweiry and fancy goods, at Howard & Co., dealers in Jeweiry and fancy goods. what he had so far observed, only the best class of goods

for wedding presents, meeting with a ready safe. Them was every evidence of a steady Fall trade in good jew-elry, purchasers generally preferring articles of a solid character to mere flimsy trinkets, especially when designed for presents. A revival has taken place in the use of candiesticks of oxydized bronze for mantel ornaments, and even smaller ones had been sought for library

ables, &c. Thomas Kirkpatrick of No. 889 Broadway, corner of

ments, and even smaller ones and been sought for library tables, &c.

Thomas Kirkpatrick of No. 889 Broadway, corner of Nineteenth-st., jeweler, reported that the trade from January to September had been vory moderate, but that since September a marked improvement had been very manifest. There had been many inquiries for a good class of articles, and those possessing neatness with solfility appear to be in the greatest demand. From these evidences he looked forward to a good, steady, and healthy trade during the Fall and early Winter. The diamond business had greatly improved, and was looking up nicely—there being a larger supply in the market than for many previous years. He had no doubt of there being a constant demand for this class of jewelry all through the season; but it would be at a greatly reduced price. Onlyx and diamond sets would also be fashionable for mourning, as would also be those of onlyx set with pearls. Stone cameo jewelry had been asked for lately, much oftener than in former seasons, and good artistic work would probably meet with ready said during the whole season.

The manager of the Meriden Britannia Company, electro-silver plate dealers, at No. 559 Broadway, said that the prospects of the Fall trade were very good, since September, the trade had been principally with out-of-town dealers, but from their purchases it was very evident that only the best class of goods would be in demand during the season. The introduction of heavy silver plating on those portions of electro-plated goods most exposed to wear, such as the bend of a fork, the bottom of the bowl of a spoon, and the extreme ends of the handles of both articles, had greatly increased their demand, especially for hotel and steamer use, where such articles are generally exposed to rough handling. The porcelain enamel on hard metal, for the interior of ice pitchers, had also improved the said of such articles, as they were not to be cracked by hard usage. There has been some demand for complete tea sets of electrosisted paters, as

upon the goods were evidently intended for presentations.

Nicol, Davidson & Co., importers and dealers in chins, glass, fancy goods and bronzes, at No. 686 Broadway, reported that during the early part of the year everything had been duil and flat, with out moderate sales. Since September, there had been a marked improvement that gave tokens of a good and steady Fall trade, but without rush or excitement. There had been a greater demand this year for solid and staple goods than had previously marked the opening of the Fall trade; and among the articles called for, were those of decorated chinaware and cat glass. The advantage of being able to decorate French ohins, on the premises without the necessity of ordering it to be done in France had greatly improved the trade in such articles, as the former annoying delays were done away with and orders could be promptly executed by the required time—1 matter of creat convenience whon the articles were intended for presentations. The same applies to the fasility with which fine glass can now be engraved with emblematic devices or monograms. There had also been a great improvement in the sale of eigant and staple gas fixtures, their large stock having enabled purchasers to make their own selections and have them put up into their places before the return of the families from the country.

The business manager of the American Watch Company, at No. 1. Bondes., stated that during the first eight months of the present year the trade had been very slow, but the time had not been lost, as an opportunity had been given to the Company to improve both the stem-winder, but the hands could also be adjusted by the same movement, thereby doing away entirely with the necessity of the key. The consequence of this improvament had been that the sale of watches had been much larger than during any corresponding period of former years. The steady daily increase in the sales had given the Company confidence in the revival of trade, and the prospects for the Fall were, in the manager's opi

pose of fitting them to their own cases, but a large trade had also been done in completed wateres, both in gold and silver, and with all their new improvements.

MISCELLANEOUS BRANCHES OF TRADE. DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS, FURNITURE, SCALES, PLEASED WITH THE PROSPECTS.

Sixth-ave, and Fourteenth-st. reported that their trade had been better throughout the year than formerly, and that there had been no falling back. The couse of this they elieved was greatly don to the fact that the firm had been mainually adding to their stock of goods and opening by departments, so as to be able to supply their cushad secured a large stock, doubtless thereby adding the past few days, sithough the stock had not yet been mirrly opened. Every kind of pattern had been secured in parior and garden flower pots, cleese dishes, pitchere of all sizes, garden seats, and other useful and offinential articles. The Parian marbio department had been greatly increased, and they had been and still were able to supply all kinds, from the miniature best to the full size half length statue, besides all the classical and art studies. In classware new features had been into duced; among other things the crystal bouquet holders in four compartments. The crystal and claim departments would not be fairly opened until Wednesday next. in four compariments. The crystal and china departments would not be fairly opened until Wednesday next, on which day there will be a full display of the articles belonging thereto. Among the principal articles that had attracted attention during the recent brisk period were the porcelain meditions, thread broazes, and Laforge kid gloves. The house furnishing department had also been largely increased, and among its recent favorite features had been a hanging meat safe that could be kept out of the reach of rats, baseds, &c. An addition had also been made to the silver ware department, so as to enable them to furnish articles suitable either for presents or household use. These additions had doubtiess added considerably to their fail receipts, and would greatly aid in making their fail business successful.

William Kinzey of Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway, dealer in laces, embroideries, and fancy goods, reported that the trade during the year had been fair and beyond his expectation, especially when the panic of last Winter was taken into consideration. During the first Winter was taken into consideration. During the first two weeks of Scotzmber a brisk business began to manifest itself; but the stormy weather checked it for a time, in the same manner that the warm weather had caused purchasers to remain longer in the country. A good Fall trade was expected and preparations had been made to meet it, especially in the millinery department, where a new feature had been added in the shape of imported trimmed hats. A very large trade had been done this Fall in porcelain jeweiry and ornaments, hand-painted Swiss goods, Paran statuettes, French dolls, and silverware; the last meutioned being principally for wedding presents. Having had the exclusive market for the porcelain jeweiry, a large portion of the additional business of the past few weeks might have arisen from this cause, as a quantity of it had been made up into imitations of florai ornaments for head dresses, &c.

B. L. Solomon & Sons, furniture, at Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, have been busier than usual during the Summer furnishing houses. The tendency with them since the panic, they said, had been to a slight reduction of stock, which has been proportionately improved in quality. The demands upon them are for richer goods, in smaller quantities, and their recent unportations have been regulated by this disposition among purchasers. Goods are cheaper than formerly in Parls, and therefore better bargains are offered here. They had made a much wider distribution of goods than formerly, and the shoddy element among customers had rapidly disappeared, to the great advantage of the trade. Mr. Solomon said that the furniture business had suffered less than almost any other from the panic of last year, and had been made far more satisfactory by the removal from it of many who knew nothing of the business, and became a part of it only in a speculative way. The legitimate trade had been left unharmed, and at present sales are easy and no difficulty is experienced in making collections.

Augustus Storrs, of the firm of Storrs Bros., at No. 73 Worth-st., dealers in Yankee notions, stated that the them since the panic, they said, had been to a slight re-

Worth-st., dealers in Yankee notions, stated that the business for the year had not been more than so per cent of former years. The Fall season had not yet fairly begun, owing to the lateness of the warm weather, and the usual Fall buyers had not as yet come into town, evidently preferring to wait until cooler weather. A marked feeling of conservatism had been manifested among those buyers who had made purchases early in september, and a healthy but unexciting Fall trade was expected. As a general thing there were few specialties in the Yankee notion trade, every article being of a staple character, and if not sold one day would be good for the next. Hostery, for instance, was a class of articles that was always required, and was rarely affected by the fashion, and the smaller articles, such as buttons, hooks and eyes, &c., were only affected by such changes as a very marked economy among the wearers of apparel.

The trade in scales has become a marked feature cent of former years. The Fall season had not yet fairly

that the receipts would greatly exceed those of last year, although it might fail off a little in certain sec-tions. It was, however, also evident to him that per-sons in trade must not be misled by the apparent re-vival of bosiness, and think that the trade will come to them. As "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," so eternal vigilance is necessary to seeme a paying busi-ness. A good Fail trade could only be secured by hard work and constant application, and the firm with which has been so long connected had by various means endeavored not only to etimulate trade, but also to create it. It would only be by such means that a pros-perous Fail could be secured; but with such efforts he had no fear of anything like a dull season.

The trade in iron and tin plates has been steady and

The trade in iron and tin plates has been steady and without excitement. Phelps, Dodge & Co. ,Nos. 11 to 23 Cliff st., reported that from January to September there had been no speculations in metals, with the exception had been no speculations in metals, with the exception of copper, and that had resulted disastrously. Purchasers had generally taken small lots, such as they would be likely to want at once, and apparently did not care to trade in advance of requirements. Since the beginning of September there had been a fair demand, with a perceptible increase, and on the whole the demand has been better than during the preceding months. A fair average demand is expected for the Fail, but no rush or excitement. A good septeral trade may be expected with a steady and healthy increase in business.

A KEYNOTE OF TRADE. THE DEMAND FOR PRODUCE GREAT-FARMERS IN THE WEST HOLDING BACK.

Grain, flour, produce and provisions have a reat deal to do with regulating other trades, and as the various products are turned into cash, so will other either raised or depressed, according to the prices obtained. The reports that have been received by THE TRIBUNE reporters from the various persons engaged in the different branches of the trade, sho there is every appearence of a healthy prospect for the Pall, although perhaps a slow kind of trade. The export demand is considered to be very good, and during September the supply of wheat at this market will be arge. The farmers in the West are apparently inclined to hold back the grain, perhaps with the hope of obtaining higher prices ; but it appears to be the general opinion of those engaged in the business that they will gain nothing by holding back, and only be compelled to keep a store subject to all the various disasters without any corresponding advantage. The dealers think that the cash in hand will be far more beneficial to them. The

cash in hand will be far more beneficial to them. The following is the result of the various investigations:

Armour, Plankinton & Co. of No. 129 Broad-st., packers of grain and provisions, said that they had not observed much change. There was not quite so much grain in the market. Last year it was mostly corn, but this year it is principally wheat. There was an earlier movement this year in the new crop; but from the advices that had been received, the receipts of grain in the West had from some cause been somewhat checked. The prices buing lower than last year may have had something to do with this; but then last year was an extraordinary one and should not have been taken as a criterion. There are heavy shipments on the canals, and before the end of September over 2,000,000 bushels of wheat will have arrived in this market. The freights, both inland and export, are very low at the present time, and any delay in forwarding would be rather disadvantageous than otherwise to the farmer.

David Dows & Co., grain and flour dealers, No. 20 South-st., said that the trade was healthier than during former years, even if it should happen to be slower. There was a very healthy export demand—in fact a larger one than there had been for ten years past; of oourse excepting last year, which was an extraordinary one. The prices, it was true, had been lower than last year; but no estimate should be based on last year's prices. There was every prospect of a good business, providing that the trade was not checked by any foolish reservation or withholding of the grain from the seaboard.

Jesse Hoyt & Co. of No. 19 South-st. reported that the following is the result of the various investigations:

reservation or withholding of the grain from the sea-board.

Jesse Hoyt & Co. of No. 19 South-st. reported that the grain and flour trade was likely to be as successful as any other class of business. Corn was in good demand, and wheat was healthy, there bleing a steady export-demand for it all the time. The trade generally in grain was very good indeed, as many were shipping in bulk, it being considered more economical by the purchasers so to do. Flour was lower in price than formerly, as but little was required for foreign shipment. The surplus stock of wheat would always bring about the same amount of money, as there were foreign agents ready to buy up all that might not be wanted for home consump-tion. There was every prospect of a fair healthy trade this Fall, notwithstanding the fact that the receipts in the Western eitles have been checked. J. M. Flake & Co., No. 18 South-st, stated that the Fall wheat was coming in very freely, but the Spring wheat was not forwarded quite as rapidly. The wheat ap-man of the were rood and preduced well, and would

therefore find a ready foreign market if it could be sold cheap. The general demand was undoubtedly good and healthy, and if the crops only reach the seaboard the trade would be very good. The receipts in this market may be large this Fail, as the crops are reported to be good, providing that the farmers will only forward their stocks; but many Western farmers may be misled by the faffacey of realizing higher prices, and waft until the Spring before they send on to the scaboard. Should they do this the foreign trade may be thrown him other channels and the farmers lose the advantage of the present existing demand. R. H. Macy & Co., dealers in fancy goods, &c.,

DRY GOODS MEN HOPEFUL. EXPECTATIONS THAT THE TRADE WILL BE ON A

FIRMER BASIS THAN FOR MANY YEARS. In this as in other branches of trade the feeling is rather hopeful than jubilant. Buyers are careful, sollers are conservative. The buyers are calling for small bills of goods; the sellers asking for quick returns. And they are mutually well satisfied. Both sides have carned that the safest business is the best, although it neludes smalt amounts and reduced profits. Country dealers are generally meeting their notes promptly at maturity, and none of the city houses complain of hard collections. In many cases New York merchants have them no more than 30 or 60 days, and where this has been done it has met with little or no grambling on the part of the purchasers. Extravagantly heavy stocks are not common among the large houses. They have discredited the reports of enormous sales to come, in the West, which many drummers have confidently foretold; and have made preparations for only a moderate Fall demand. The best judges believe the trade to be in an unusually healthy condition, and that the next year or two will place it on a firmer basis than it has had for many years. It is not quite late enough in the season for the wholesale houses to have large orders : the retail stores are to some extent under going repairs preparatory to the reception of Winter goods, and the day when the mercury falls, the incoming trains are expected to bring numerous customers and the retailers in the city to flood the wholesald Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., dry goods merchants,

stated that their business had been good during the year, as they had been able to supply their customers year, as they had been able to supply their customers with everything they had wanted at a greatly reduced price for cash, and buyers had taken advantage of the opportunity. Since Sept. 1 a revival of trade had taken place, that is, there had been many more buyers, but they bought in smaller quantities. What appeared, however, to be wanted most was confidence. There would be evidently a good conservative Fall trade, steady and of long duration; but there would be no speculation or overloading, which was a very healthy sign of trade. The retailers' stocks all over the country had been reported as being very low; and in order to keen them up to even a descate show of goods, it would be necessary for them to buy frequently if not heavily, and from the signs they will purchase this season only where they can get the most for their money. Among the Fall purchases made this season by buyers had been large quantities of Alexandre and Courvorsier kid gloves, of which this firm had the entire control for the American market. Guerlain's Paris perfumery had intely useen added to the exclusive stock of goods, and all other fancy stocks, not only in Paris but also in the United States. Their large stock of bronzes had invited attention, as did also their endless variety of fancy goods, sends' neckware and notions. In their uniteals adepartment large additions had been made, and they had been embled to supply a good universa had once a large trade, as they purchased for full lines in extending towards the housand. The foreign markets had been ransacked for full lines in extending towards and the Nottingham mills, had been and still was entirely in their hands, as was also J. Clark & Co's Palsicy Cotton, C.S. I. In tailors' trimmings they had done a large trade, as they purchased direct from the manufacturer and buyers had no occasion to pay the profits of middle men. The stock of velvets, and Freuch, English, Scotch, and German cloths for ladies had been in pathended chonks; jackets, &e., trimmel with oscrible and coeque fea with everything they had wanted at a greatly reduced price for cash, and buyers had taken advantage of the

Messrs. Lord & Taylor of Broadway and Twentieth-st. reported that the trade of the year with them has been very fair, and, taking into consideration the want of confidence arising from the panic, remarkably good. At as a very marked economy among the wearers of apparel.

The trade in scales has become a marked feature throughout the country, and has also extended all over the world. One of the largest firms engaged in the business is that of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., whose business establishment is at No. 3H Broadway. In reply to the inquiries of a Tahburk reporter, one of the members of the firm said that their sales had been up to the present time about equal with those of former years, but as entitine about equal with those of former years, but as their trade was an over the world, it was not so much affected by local fluctuations. For the two or three weeks ending last Saturday the trade had been at least was prospect of a still greater increase. A good trade had sprung up in the South, and in the aggregate he had no doubt that the receipts would greatly exceed those of last are receipts would greatly exceed those of last the receipts would greatly exceed those of last was particularly applicable in the cases of weddings and receiption, seem to be presented to the present the such as the household furniture department, the shoe department, and the entraving a time the south, and in the aggregate he had no doubt that the receipts would greatly exceed those of last the receipts would greatly exceed those of last was particularly applicable in the cases of weddings and receiption, seem to be a summary of the weather and other cauces, the scanning to the scanning t the beginning of September there had been signs of imthe nat to the shoe, properly matched, and even her cards, without leaving the premises. Elaborate preparations have been made for the Fail opening and Fail trade generally; and since the return of those who have been in the country, the establishment has been a rendezvous for families desirous of making their fail purchases. From the preliminary signs, they feit every confidence in a good, steady Fail trade.

James McCreery & Co., wholesale and retail dry goods, at Broadway and Eleventh-st., said that their whole sale business was in every respect equal to last year when it reached a very high point, and decidedly more satisfactory. They have found a marked disposition satisfactory. They have found a marked disposition among the people to return to the better class of goods. Last Fall and Spring the tendency was in the other direction. Now, too, better goods are offered for the same money, and this fact invites purchasers to buy good, staple, durable materials. In view of this tendency they have taken even more than usual points to have their entire stocks of silks, dress goods, underwear, and gloves of the finest qualities. Mr. McCreery said that if others regretted the passing away of the extravagant business habits of the past ten years, he was only too glad of the return of rational and healthy business.

W. Lettimer & Co., importers and commission

W. Lottimer & Co., importers and commission merchants, of Nos. 75 and 77 Leonard-st., reported that the business of the whole year had been very quiet; but a revival occurred about the beginning of the menth. Owing to the sudden return of warm weather the trade Owing to the sudden return of warm weather the trade had, however, dropped off again. While the activity lasted a good prospect for a Fall trade was shear, but much depended on the weather now between this and October as to whether or not a fresh effort would be made for the purchase of Fall goods. The buyers appeared to be stable, all notes maturing being readily met, but a stronger conservative feeling had been manifested by all purchasers, giving tokens of a healthy condition of trade, even if it did not be speak large sales. The dreases that would be fashionable this season would be good, but at the same time plain, and very little if any expensive or showy apparel would find purchasers.

J. M. Wentz, & Co., Importers and lobbers in dry goods.

J. M. Wentz & Co., importers and jobbers in dry goods, at No. 388 Broadway, said that business had been far better during the Summer than many had expected, but not equal to the hopes of manufacturers. August, with them, had brought as much trade as the same mouth in them, had brought as much trade as the same mouth in many a year past, while the present month was thus far less satisfactory, for the reason that prices are breaking a little, and country dealers are unusually cautious. The agricultural regions were furnishing active buyers, and the manufacturing districts were holding off. "We did not expect," said one of the firm, "the coormous increase of trade which some have predicted, and are, therefore, well sainted with the fair business we have had and the medium promises for the season.

Teff. Griswold & Kellogz, importers and jobbers, Mo.

445 Broadway, said, that they had been doing a good steady business; that this was an average season, and, not having expected more than that, they had not met any disappointment. Customers from the various sections disappointment. Customers from the various sections of country are coming in about ten days later than usual, but present indications are that as many as ever will visit New-York, and that they are very lightly stocked and prepared to buy. Collections are easy, and so far customers have not asked for longer time than in former years. Mr. Tefft thought that the end of the season would show them to have sold more goods than last year, while the condition of trade would appear to be one of health, well adapted to good results in the future.

E. Ridley of Ridley & Son, millinery and fancy goods dealers, Nos. 309 and 311 Grand-st., stated that their business had been good all through the year, and the Summer business had been in excess of former years They were just beginning to feel the Fail trade, and from the outlook felt somewhat certain of a fair, conservative business. In the wholesale branch the firm was exercising especial care, so as only to have good houses on their books; and the retail trade was always transacted with each. Since Sept. I the receipts had been 20 per cent larger than last year, and this condition of the trade was holding its own. Among the particular articles that had been called for by both wholesale and rotail buyers were gloves, especially those known by the name of Monogram, Monopoei, and Edward, millinery retrets, silks, ribbons, and flowers. Of the last, the Fail styles had found a great attraction in their business, as they had had opportunities to rettogether a very large stock. The demand for velvets had been much larger than had been expected, and would form a large portion of the retail Fail trade.

H. O'Nell & Co., retailers of dry goods at Ne. 227 Sixthave, asid that cales are considerably larger now than

A. O'Nelli a co., retained at my goods at the six of the ave., and that sales are considerably larger now than last year, and for most kinds of goods better prices are realised, although volvets and some other imported articles are offered at reduced rates. Prices are fixed as they could not be a year since, when wholesalers were willing to sell at almost any noise rather than held their